

McGill professor criticizes government wage policies

by Theresa Chruscinski

"The anti-inflation regulations of the Government Wage and Price Policy are biased," said Prof. Sid. Ingerman of the department of economics who presented "A Critique of the Government Anti-Inflation Policy" yesterday afternoon. He claimed that salary increases to compensate for the rising cost of living will be consistently lower than the value of the output produced. "They have set increases in compensation lower than the expected increases in productivity." The bias against wage increases in the present policy will result in higher unemployment and will distribute income to profits.

Ingerman alleges that the government uses "phony numbers" in setting the gross national productivity at two per cent. He referred to the Gazette article (March 4, 1976) which reported on railroad workers' contract negotiations. Economist Louis Ascah, who is presently completing his Ph.D. at McGill argued on behalf of

eleven rail unions "that the federal government is off base in its calculation that workers are entitled to wage increases of only two per cent as their share of increased national productivity under the anti-inflation program."

The present wage and price guidelines are ineffective, according to Ingerman. He pointed to the fact that the government was measuring the "real gross national product" (GNP) per number of employed persons to arrive at a two per cent productivity "rather than using the real gross domestic product per number of man hours of production"; which would raise national productivity to 4.3%. He insisted upon the distinction between men employed and the number of man hours involved in producing domestic output. The amount of part-time labour has grown tremendously, and these workers are included in the count of employed. This means that the number of employed people is rising faster than the

number of man hours. "Hours", continued Ingerman, "are the true measure of production"

Furthermore, according to Ingerman, the real gross national product includes the commercial and the non-commercial sectors of the economy. The non-commercial sectors is composed of schools, hospitals, and other agencies which produce services that are not sold in the market in the same way that commodities are. "Using the non-commercial sector further biases the program," said Ingerman; it should not be counted in the estimation of domestic productivity.

The actual rate of inflation would be 6.7% in the first year rather than the government projection of 8%. "Under the present guidelines," concluded Ingerman, "it is inevitable that profit margins will rise and wages will decrease. Employment and output will fall basically because of this shift from labour to profit"



International Women's Day Celebration

Sponsored by: Afro-Asian Latin American Peoples' Solidarity Committee, the McGill Circle of the Canadian Communist League (M-L) and Women's Collective Press. Speakers from the sponsoring groups, the daycare movement, and the Common Front. Movie: *Mother* by Pudovkin, based on the novel by M. Gorky, 7:30 pm, Leacock, Room 26, Admission Free.

Panel debates Arab proposals for peace

by Marc Cassini

During a panel discussion yesterday afternoon at McGill on "Arab Conceptions of Peace", Professor Irwin Cotler of the Law Faculty observed that "while almost all conclusions made about Arab conceptions of peace can be misleading, the Arabs generally feel that peace in the Middle East would be to their advantage. It is felt that, under conditions of peace, Israel would undergo an internal political disintegration and would be unable to maintain its Jewish character, resulting in the arabization of Israel."

Cotler was joined by McGill Political Science Professors Blema Steinberg, Paul Noble and Professor Ali Dessouki, from the University of Cairo. Each of the four was allotted fifteen minutes of speaking time, after which the audience was permitted to ask questions.

Professor Steinberg, who spent three months with Arab officials in Syria and Egypt last summer, led off the discussion with the impression that "there is no monolithic or

homogeneous Arab viewpoint."

She argued that Syrians and Palestinians are largely uncompromising, while Egyptian officials express a willingness to accept the *de facto* existence of Israel. She added, however, that Egypt could not, now or ever, consider the establishment of an Israeli state as legitimate.

"The Egyptians want Israel to withdraw to the pre-1967 frontiers and to recognize Palestine," said Steinberg. "They also feel that the PLO needn't necessarily be the official representative of Palestinians," she added.

"The Egyptians believe that whoever represents Palestine must be acceptable to all parties concerned, including Israel," continued Steinberg.

Steinberg stated that she was impressed by the willingness of Egyptian officials to speak and by the enormous range of opinions expressed. "The Egyptians explained that the absence of peace between 1947 and 1967 was due to Egypt's refusal to recognize the state of Israel," said Steinberg. She added that, by 1973, Egypt realized that Israel couldn't be defeated on the battlefield.

Steinberg diagnosed the situation further, stating that Egypt's shattered economy cannot afford another war. "Furthermore, the US and the Soviet Union would not accept the destruction of Israel," she added.

Steinberg stressed the fact that Egypt does not want an amiable peace treaty but a state of non-belligerency. "The Egyptians do not want or foresee and exchange of ambassadors nor any trade with Israel," she said.

Quoting an Arab she had interviewed, Steinberg said that "Egyptians hope that Israel will become a Connecticut in the United States of Arabia." She concluded by saying that Egyptian views are moderate and that they see peace as one or two generations away.

Professor Noble began his treatment of the subject with the observation that "Arab attitudes towards Israel haven't changed much over the years," adding that "the sense of grievance at the establishment of Israel and the image of Israel as expansionist and Machiavellian are responsible for this." Noble also feels that, as memories fade, the sense of

grievance will diminish.

On Arab intentions, Noble believes that "Egyptians and Syrians are prepared to come to peace terms that will be honorable to both sides." Noble added that the PLO is equally willing to come to terms "as long as their right to nationhood is recognized."

Noble argued that much depends on circumstances. "If Egypt drops out of the confrontation ball game," he said, "Syria and the PLO will also drop out."

Noble also emphasized that Israeli policy will have a great impact on Arab conceptions of peace. "The present Israeli stance will undercut moderate Arab views which may not rule out the chance of war," he continued.

Professor Cotler believes that "The retreat of Israel and the establishment of Palestine would have to be presupposed by a treaty."

Cotler, who also spent time in Egypt, spoke with Bashir, an Arab official who told him that "Israel is an original sin, born and maintained by aggression. We can overcome original sin, like the Christians did, if Israel retreats and if it

recognizes Palestine"

Cotler feels that "both Israel and Palestine should live in peace in their respective nations under a system of mutual acknowledgement and accommodation."

Professor Dessouki was critical of the efforts of American peace-maker Henry Kissinger. "Theoretically, Kissinger believes peace is the absence of war," commented Dessouki.

"Kissinger's major errors have been the exclusion of USSR in peace negotiations and the violation of the multi-national nature of the conflict," added Dessouki, referring to Kissinger's step-by-step approach.

One member of the audience took issue with the optimistic view expressed by the panelists and said that "peace is prevented because the superpowers have material interests in the Middle East."

Professor Noble disagreed, interjecting that "the origins of the war lay with the people of the Middle East."

Professor Steinberg amended her colleague's opinion, admitting that the superpowers have prolonged the conflict and are partly responsible for not arresting the violence.



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March 17, 1976

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- Monday, March 8: Faculty of Music Jazz Improvisation Class Concert, 555 Sherbrooke W., Rm. C-310, 8:30 pm.
- Monday, March 8: Committee to Restructure the Students' Society — fifth meeting, Arts Council Room, 7-9 pm.
- Tuesday, March 9: McGill Young Alumni presents "Wage & Price Control", Leacock 820, 8 pm.
- Wednesday, March 10: Poetry Workshop, 7 pm., McConnell Hall.
- Wednesday, March 10: Senate Meeting — Leacock 820, 2:20 pm.
- Yearbook photos are now being taken. For info, contact Old McGill office in the Union.

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(“ ”)

"Quote-unquote" is a new Daily department devoted to miscellaneous essays on various subjects, serious, humorous, and in between.

Whither the 70's; remember the 60's?

It's time to evaluate the Seventies. After all, it is midway through the decade that was supposed to be THE reaction to the sixties.

For better or for worse, the sixties were a period of discovery. A number of rather comfortable people began to learn about the experiences of blacks and of French Canadians; some GIs learned what the Vietnamese were going through; older people realized what the young were feeling. And those who liked Craven As or Rothmans began to learn a lot about heroin. A spell of heightened sensitivity? Of course, much of what was learned was quickly forgotten—as after a cram course during a pre-exam period.

For example, one woman, a sober reserved graduate student from Saskatchewan who taught in nineteenth century Russian literature in New York, later reappeared as one of the Crazies in '68; naked she offered a pig's head to the fans of Humphrey and Muskie. In December 1970 she was arrested (and later convicted) as one of a group who were trying to firebomb a bank in Greenwich Village.

Others I've known in denim turn up in neckties and office jobs. Former progressives drone away about their real estate, or the down payments on rugs. And some people without politics discovered they had plenty as the new decade rolled around. Sometimes an event like the War Measures Act or

Attica revealed their own views to them; others made the discovery gradually as their surroundings seeped in on them. Other recoiled from those they were working with, finding that they couldn't accept the final product—whether it was supposed to be hairspray or revolution, a new business venture or a commune. Some have switched their sex. Lots have disappeared. A few are dead.

It appeared that the sixties ended in about October 1970. But the largely conservative and cautious times that followed have been no less violent, no more secure, despite the gargle that public figures put out. Although urban conflict decreased, it looks as though even more individuals are being killed whether in Montreal or Chile. And as one allows the images of the Seventies to pile up and grab, they're not soothing. On the eve of Nixon's departure to China, I read that his plane was carrying lots of blood and champagne. There was "an adequate supply" of Nixon's blood type—in the likelihood of attempted assassination—and cases of American champagne, for toasting his hosts at a reciprocal banquet. That vast jet, pounding through the skies full of blood and bubbly stay with me as a symbol for peacekeeping in 1976.

The hijacker who dropped his ransom money while bailing out seems like a creature of the period, and so do all

those demonstrators who have learned to wear their lawyers' names inked on their wrists. Also, another hijacker whose bombs turned out to be a few large lemons wrapped in tinfoil.

The New York Post provided some other imagery which distills 1972: "Did Wallace Toe Move?" (a rumour that paralysis might be abating), and "Edith's Signature Doesn't Sell Art": an auction at the Chelsea Hotel in New York which failed to raise much cash for Edith Irving's paintings—two hours after she had gone to jail. One can collect headlines, especially from *Sunday Express*, and *N.Y. Daily News* and have a wall full of good ones: "War and People Called Hazards to Civilization"; "Touch of Humour in Science Urged"; "President Says His Mind is Open"; "VD Upsurge Tied to Pace of Living"; "Slumming in Harlem is Passé."

When you enter the Harvard Bureau of Study Counsel, the first thing you see is a huge beaming tin box on the water cooler, labeled SURVIVAL RATION CRACKERS. Its metal flanks are dense with printed instructions, such as how many crackers a "Normal Adult" should eat. The thing appears to be a piece of fallout-shelter equipment from the late Fifties or early Sixties. A member of the bureau said that it had appeared at a white elephant gift party of some seven years ago. She added that it was puzzling that the box had never been opened or thrown away.

—Jeff Kessler



Interim politician committee

Monday's resignation of IPC Chairman Lorne Merryweather points to the dismal state of affairs to which student government at this university has fallen.

Merryweather's resignation should come as no surprise to those who have taken the trouble to attend the meetings of the IPC. Political infighting by special interest groups, and endless arguments over trivial points were far more frequent than any sincere attempts to resolve the problems facing the Students' Society. Indeed, it appeared at times that the IPC was hell bent on totally restricting any creative attempts to improve the situation.

A bunch of amateur politicians out

for their own aggrandizement have now gained control of student politics in this university, and the result, despite the platitudes voiced by many, is a chaotic situation, where the interests of a few rather than the majority are being served.

Given this stifling atmosphere, it is small wonder that Merryweather, and Secretary Earle Taylor, felt compelled to remove themselves from the IPC, a committee which both had felt could have played a large role in revamping the present sorry state of affairs.

Both men were committed to a solution to the problems, and both will be deeply disappointed if control of

study affairs passes unchallenged to the Administration. One must wonder, however, if the students of McGill really care who runs their affairs. The response to IPC appeals for concerned students to fill posts and make suggestions has been on a level that would make the apathists of this world very proud.

If the level of apathy at this university has risen to a point where control of student affairs can pass unprotected to the Administration, then the situation is worse than assumed by the most pessimistic of observers. McGill students should carefully consider the ramifications of such an occurrence.

However, it is probably safe to assume that most will not, despite the direct effect it would have on student life.

What then will be the result? Dire predictions in these pages will not have much effect on that great bugaboo—Student Apathy. At this point one wonders whether student government can afford to go on losing dedicated people like Merryweather and Taylor, as any further losses will make the Students' Society an empty shell.

This may well be the fate of the Society, but the question remains—Does anyone really care? Let's hope so.

Norman J. Stark

letters

Nepotism and shafting of university personnel

To the Daily:

Some events in the Physics Department have pointed out a defect in university employment policy.

Because of a decline in its students, the Physics Department in recent years has been required by the university to reduce its expenses. This is both regrettable and painful. To effect the budget reductions the department has appointed a resources allocation committee

to advise the chairman on the precise nature of the reductions.

Since it is unknown for professors to reduce their pay or perquisites, the reductions are made, predictably, by reducing the size of the technical staff of the department. Thus a program of elimination of such personnel has been presented by the committee, and the appropriate letters of dismissal have been issued by the chairman of the department.

One person who is being dismissed is an instrument maker with 14 years service to the university. Several other technicians in the department with similar functions and

qualifications but much less service are to be retained. The fortunate people being retained turn out to be associated with the projects of members of the committee which recommended elimination of positions.

On receipt of his letter of dismissal, the technician involved went to the personnel office to ask about his status. Since the Physics Department is the administrative unit within the university which controls his employment, he feels that staff reductions should be made on the basis of seniority. If there are equivalent positions in a department, the most junior employee should go first.

The university has no senior-

ity policy for technicians. There is considerable justification for this. Various technical positions are not necessarily equivalent. An instrument maker is not an electronics technician or an X-ray machine operator. However within the large subdivisions of technician jobs many positions are equivalent in fact, but no seniority policy exists even for similar job categories.

The personnel office evidently regards technician employment as being a professorial perquisite. I have been told by a senior employee of that office that a professor could not be expected to change his technician just because another

technician of greater seniority becomes available. This is an important comment, because in the last analysis it means that such employment is subject to professorial whim and that there is no reward or consideration from the university for long loyal service.

After 10 years service, a technician is supposed to be issued what is called an employee's security letter by the department chairman. The implication is that long service brings some benefit or consideration in security of employment. And one would think that in that period of time the university could decide whether

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COMMENT

Women of the Common Front

The media lately has been filled with stories on the walkouts and work slowdowns of teachers, hospital workers and many other workers in the public sector.

A battle is emerging in the public sector in Quebec. It pits 185,000 workers organized in an inter-union Common Front against the provincial government and the federal government's wage "and price" freeze.

The exceptionally high militancy among these workers has been formed in the heat of an economic "war." In 1972, Common Front workers went on strike for three weeks to win their demands. They were forced back and had a contract imposed on them by special law for three years. This contract expired in June 1975 and since that time, work stoppages, rotating strikes and demonstrations have been happening with increasing intensity.

One important factor underlying this rising worker militancy is often overlooked. That is the fact that because of their large number (125,000 out of 185,000)—women are the principal force in the Common Front.

Women in Canada today make up over 40 percent of the labour force. Because of their position of inferiority in our capitalist society, many of them are to be found in inferior jobs in the hospitals, offices and in the schools.

Consequently two-thirds of the Common Front is made up of female kitchen help, maintenance workers, nurses' aides, switchboard operators, typists, school teachers and so on.

Most of these women work at the present public sector minimum wage of \$100 weekly that was gained in 1972. They have seen the value of this pay-check shrink with inflation

and rising prices. The Common Front is demanding a minimum wage of \$165 per week, catch-up of 23.5 percent and a cost of living indexing every three months.

It is no wonder that women are leading the Common Front battle, for it is to them that the new minimum wage and other demands are most essential. Many inequalities exist for the women of the Common Front, but they are not alone.

For Canadian working women in general, the work place is filled with inequalities. In 1974, for example, women's wages lagged behind men's wages by an average of 83 percent. But this is not all. It is extremely unprofitable for the capitalists to protect women's maternity in Canada. Consequently there is nothing to protect women during time off for having a baby, except maybe the miserly unemployment insurance law. But this only provides two-thirds of an already measly salary to those who manage to evade the red tape. Working women are essentially penalized for having children.

Women workers must also deal daily with the problem of who will care for their children, since there is no public daycare system. If they can't manage to find someone to look after their children for free, the choices are quitting work or paying for expensive daycare.

For these reasons, the working women of the Common Front are demanding: Real access to the work place for women, equal pay for equal work, paid maternity leave, and free daycare centre at the work place. They realize that as women in a capitalist society, their supposed equality exists only on paper and for it to become a reality it must be fought for. In times of crisis,

such as we have in Canada at the moment, women are the first to be fired, and provide a constant source of cheap labour.

Women have suffered specific oppression under capitalism. Working women suffer a double oppression; at work they are exploited by the boss, and when they return home in the evening they begin their second day of work.

In the present negotiations Quebec has maintained a consistent stand in its offers to the Common Front. It is typical of the ruling class in Canada, the bourgeoisie, that they can write beautiful and high sounding "democratic" laws, but never bother to read what they have written when it comes to putting them into practice.

For example The Quebec Charter of Human Rights and Liberties is filled with such high-sounding phrases as: "Every person has the right to the recognition of full equality of rights and individual liberty, without distinction, exclusion or preference based on race, colour, sex...." In another section it states that there will be no "discrimination" based on salaries, promotion, conditions of work, etc.

With these fine phrases to act as guides what does the government offer to the Common Front, and especially to the women workers: for a woman kitchen helper, \$10 less than a man doing the same job. For women laundry room workers, \$9.69 a week less than men doing the same job. In this second instance the difference before the new salary offer was only \$2.32.

But this is nothing new. The new offers are just following the old routine. Figures recently released by the Federal government show that 46 percent of collective agreements in Canada have discriminatory

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salary classifications—by sex or by tasks reserved for women or for men. Equality for women under capitalism is only a formal, written equality.

By definition, capitalism is based on exploitation. In this system it is capital and private ownership of the means of production that is important—not the people—and especially not the working class woman. Any legal document can admit formal sexual equality, but that does not guarantee that working women will not be subjected to the unwritten capitalist laws: the laws of exploitation and oppression.

The improved working conditions and democratic rights that the working women of the Common Front are putting forward are therefore extremely important. In past years working women have increasingly demanded satisfaction of their particular demands and fought against those who have neglected them. In the unions themselves the women have forced the initiation of committees to look into the condition of women and to deal with the woman question.

The struggle, however, has only just begun. The well-known "Trudeau Law," which freezes wage increases, is having a large effect on the negotiations between the Quebec government and the Common Front at the moment. For women, this law could mean a freeze of their already measly salaries and a marked deterioration in their working conditions.

The women workers of the Common Front are leading what appears a year of massive unrest on the labour front. In 1976, more than one million workers throughout Canada will be negotiating their contracts. The gains of the Common Front could show the way for the labour movement in Canada. Because of this the ruling class is going to react very strongly to any moves of the Common Front and will try every divisive tactic up its sleeve.

The struggles in the Common Front are only one means by which women are attempting to remove the oppression placed on them by capitalism. For real and not only formal sexual equality is only possible in a system where the working class woman will be the master of her means of production and distribution. Social and political equality is only possible for the millions of Canadian working women when there is economic equality, and when there is a socialist society.

Working women have no illusions about this. For women in the ruling class itself, or in the middle sectors of our class society, this is not so clear. These women are not affected in the same way and in some instances will protect their position and class privilege and join in the oppression of working class women.

Socialism is the only road for working women, and they are struggling for it along with working class men.

—Malcolm Guy

Letters...

continued from page 3

or not continued employment of an individual on a long-term basis is justified. But according to the personnel office such letters do not in fact have any bearing on security of employment. Evidently they are a PR gimmick devised to give the illusion, but not the substance of employment security.

According to a recent distinguished visitor, universities comprise some of the most perfect social organizations devised by mankind. But here we have a case where a man, after long honourable service to the university, is to be turned out, without even so much as a word of thanks, at an age when

it is relatively difficult to find employment. Even the most brutal sweat shop does not act in such a way any more, and it is shameful that such actions should even be considered in McGill.

Richard Stevenson
Director
Magnet Laboratory
Longueuil

Don't shrink away from
this Shrink

To the Daily:

In reference to Charlie Clark's article on psychotherapy in Monday's Daily, let me advise your readers of misinformation. Charlie Clark has given a distorted and confusing description of at least one counsellor and that is Rhona

Steinberg.

I know Rhona to be a positive and strong therapist who does a very competent job. She works with a common sense model of behaviour that helps an individual to develop a comfortable and reasonable lifestyle.

From Charlie's misleading portrait of Rhona there emerges the image of an overbearing woman who won't work with men or with radical feminists. What nonsense. Rhona is neither overbearing nor bigoted. She is a highly reasonable and competent counsellor; she takes a genuine interest in people and she gives sound advice.

To be discouraged by this news article is to avoid a real opportunity to help yourself. If

you want good counselling, go to the Counselling Centre. If you want an excellent therapist, ask for Rhona.

Maureen Newman

The author replies: If any readers who are considering therapy were scared away from Rhona Steinberg by reading my article then I welcome this letter in the hope that their negative impressions will be dispelled. I merely presented what I thought to be a favourable portrait of Steinberg since it shows a professional who, when confronted with questions of a controversial nature, openly acknowledged them and took a firm position. As stated within, the article was not intended to be a shopping guide and made

no attempt to judge the therapists' competence. A small error that Steinberg has pointed out to me is the reference to her declining to co-lead a "therapy group" with a man, when actually she was referring to a "workshop"—which is only a one-day affair. I will not apologize for what the writer holds to be a "confused and distorted description", since it is, by my perception, an accurate recounting of our interview. I did not invent the quotations. Perhaps people should really ask themselves why it is that a woman cannot make statements about the oppression of women in society without being thought of as negative and overbearing.

—Charlie Clark

In Albania

Women's liberation an integral part of the struggle for socialism

by Nora McClintock

Nestled on the east coast of the Adriatic Sea lies the small mountainous nation of Albania. About half the size of Nova Scotia, this country of just over two million people is very special. For its people, both women and men, are building a socialist state. Since crushing the fascist invaders at the end of the Second World War, Albania has made incredible strides. This has come only about with the emancipation of half the Albanian people—the women.

Albanian women have been fighting for centuries, not only for their rights as women, but to free their tiny country from foreign domination and hundreds of years of crushing oppression.

Completely devoid of what we have long assumed to be the most basic of rights, millions of Albanian women grew up under feudal conditions unimaginable to us in Canada.

The women in Albania were completely subjected: to their fathers when children, to their husbands when married, and to their sons when widowed. Sayings that we commonly associate with Confucian China were prevalent in Albania: "A woman must work harder than a donkey, for while a donkey only eats hay, a woman eats bread."

The Church, which held uncontested sway over masses of Albanian peasants, contributed to such ideas, saying that "Where there is a woman there is discord."

Women had no say in family matters. Their marriages were arranged without their consent; they themselves had no right to interfere with the marriages of their children. As a young bride, a woman did not have the right to call her husband by his first name, but had to speak of him as "he." When travelling, the husband would ride, while his wife followed behind on foot. Men and women worshipped separately in churches and mosques; at home, women had to watch from afar while their husbands celebrated weddings and other family gatherings.

Women had no economic independence, no education, no right to vote or own property in their own names. At the time of liberation in November of 1944, 94% of all Albanian women were illiterate and they made up only 4% of the work force.

Women fight for liberation

But although degraded and downtrodden, women again and again earned the respect of their countrymen in many struggles to secure the national independence of Albania.

In the 15th century, to avoid enslavement at the hands of Ottoman invaders, Albanian

Nora McClintock is a member of the Canadian Communist League (M-L).

women broke every rule in the medieval book of propriety when they took up arms and fought side by side with men.

In the mid-18th century, an Albanian historian wrote: "I have heard mothers say that they closed the doors of their houses to their children who had deserted the battlefield out of fear and had sent them back to the field; or young brides who had divorced their husbands because they left the battlefield even for a single moment."

In 1910, the Morning Star society, the first women's organization in the history of the country, played an important role in involving women in patriotic activity against Turkish oppression. Within the society, women helped to collect funds for refugees, hid those sought by the invaders, sheltered and fed their own fighters and joined men in the armies.

In 1941, the Communist Party of Albania took the lead in the women's movement by launching a campaign to mobilize women in the struggle against fascism in Albania. Victimized first to an Italian dictatorship, then to an onslaught by Germany, Albania had to gather together all of its forces to win independence. Women were a strong force in the national anti-fascist front.

In March 1943 the Union of Anti-fascist Women of Albania was formed under the Party's leadership. Women contributed to the war effort in every way. Six thousand female liberation fighters joined the ranks of the



army and the militia; of the 20,000 Albanians who gave their lives for the independence of their country, many women fell.

By the end of 1944 the Communist Party came to power. Under its direction, women were organized for the next step in their development: the struggle to obtain equal rights and an equal position in the building of a new society.

Women and men build socialism

The year 1944 brought the "Declaration of the Rights of Citizens" in which the equality of all before the law was proclaimed. One year later the principle of equal pay for equal work was legally sanctioned and in 1946 the Constitution of



the People's Republic of Albania guaranteed the complete equality of women and men in all fields of work relations.

With these measures, formal equality was established, but it remained for the people of Albania, led by the Party of Labor, to make them real in practice. Socialist society does not become reality just with the proclamation of its programme, but is constructed in stages. In the same manner, the complete emancipation of women, a necessity of socialist society, is realized step by step.

The problem was two-fold. First, the material basis of women's inequality had to be smashed—exclusion from social production. Along with this, the reactionary ideology of "women's inferiority," long reinforced by this material base, had to be combatted.

The founding of the socialist power brought with it the social ownership of the means of production and the distribution of commodities according to the socialist principle of "to each according to his labor" and "he who works, eats." It was this more than anything else that broke the chains that bound the Albanian woman.

In 1938 only 668 women worked outside the home and the economy was largely feudal, based on small handicraft household property and primitive agriculture. In 1971, 356,000 women worked outside the home—half the adult population—and contributed on an equal footing in the building of a modern socialist state.

With this development, centuries of prejudice were shattered in the eyes of men and of women themselves. The conditions for the gradual improvement of education, culture, and the material lives of the people were created. These, in their turn, would provide a basis for further steps towards the complete emancipation of

women.

Practising equal rights for women

Special consideration in Albania was given to the specific conditions of women. In the realm of education, women were given preference in consideration for scholarships and working women pursuing courses were allowed to work shorter hours at full pay. Maternity was highly respected and treated as a productive contribution to society. Pregnant women were moved to lighter jobs and compensated for any difference in salary. In addition, women were allowed 12-15 weeks paid maternity leave and the option of three additional months without pay but retaining their job and seniority. Daycare was provided at the work place and breaks for breast-feeding counted as worktime.

In political life, the role of women reflected their growing power in society. While 3.6% of the delegates to the first People's Assembly were women, in 1970, 27.2% of the delegates were women. By this time 33% of those elected to judgeships were women. And in the Party of Labor, women comprised 43% of the middle and higher cadres.

Clearly, life has changed for Albania's women. Before the liberation, a woman's work took up to eighteen hours a day and still she had to listen to her husband say "I feed you"; now she can say she feeds herself. Before the rise of the socialist power, women were humiliated and treated as beasts of burden; now they have risen to a position of respect and are hailed as the most revolutionary force in Albania. Young girls were traditionally betrothed in infancy, now the only criterion for marriage is mutual love and respect.

The women of Albania are experiencing their first opportunity to develop themselves from the educational, cultural, and technical points of view.

Yet there still remains a source of inequality between men and women—soil to nurture the old ideas of "women's inferiority."

Old ideas die hard

Women still perform more than their share of housework. Since this limits their participation in society, it hinders the development of socialism. Again the progress of society and the emancipation of women are inseparably linked. Again this problem is being fought at the material and ideological levels. To this end, Albania is struggling to increase the number of nurseries, kindergartens, household services, laundries, and dining halls to relegate to history the household as the economic unit of society. In addition, a campaign is being waged to raise the political understanding of the populace on the question of women and encourage equal sharing of the chores at home.

Since the emancipation of women involves a struggle which develops throughout the socialist period, women require an organization that regroups them in that effort. This role has been played by the Albanian Women's Union. About 400,000 strong, it is dedicated to guiding the struggle to a triumphant conclusion.

Roots of exploitation shattered
The question might arise: could Albania have achieved these victories under capitalism? Clearly not.

Women's oppression arose from the primitive division of labor. Women communally cared for the family while the men gathered the food. With improvements in the implements of agricultural production, the possibility of creating surplus wealth was born. With surplus developed commodity exchange and the profitable use of slaves, woman was expropriated at the same time that society broke up into classes.

Through all of subsequent history the majority of women suffered from class oppression as well as their own specific oppression.

In Canada, working class women earn 20-30% less than men for the same work. They are the first to be paid off and inevitably lose their job because of maternity. On this material base rests the chauvinist ideology so fueled in the media. Capitalism can never free all women because it is based on class exploitation.

In Albania, a reactionary Catholic clergyman put it well, "Women should not be her husband's equal, for this would be the way to communism." The way to the emancipation of women and the way to communism follow the same path. The women of Albania have travelled a long way down that road.

CIAU meet

Swimmers fail to place; more yet

by Sherwin Wong

"Nothing spectacular to report" was the way swim coach Peter Merrill said it after the opening day of the CIAU championships had concluded in Waterloo, Ontario last night.

Redman Don MacFayden swam his personal best of the season in the 1650 Freestyle event by turning in a time of 18.57 seconds—down from his previous best of 19.18 sec. However, MacFayden failed to place nowhere near the top positions.

Super Squaw Loïs Moralejo "died" according to Merrill as well as the women's 400 Medley Relay race.

Speaking from his hotel room in Toronto, Merrill indicated that today's events should prove interesting. Star swimmer Chris Welch will be ready to swim the men's 50 and 200 Freestyle events.

Because of the hazardous conditions in southern Ontario, the McGill contingent was almost two hours late in reaching Toronto.

The three-day swim meet will



The Redmen swimmers who are currently participating in the CIAU championships in Waterloo, Ontario. Second row (left to right): Lloyd Crocker, Chris Welch, and Don MacFayden. Seated: Coach Peter Merrill, George Bovell, Phil Wilson, and Jim Griffin.

conclude tomorrow, while the McGill team is expected to arrive back in Montreal on Sunday afternoon.

Floor hockey

Gum Drops win again

by Toulouse la Pump

Floor hockey at its best was witnessed last Wednesday night before a crowd of nearly four people. Engineering's high spirited Hackers went up against Management's defending champion Gum Drop team for the floorhockey crown.

From the opening whistle the high-powered Gum Drops clearly asserted their superiority by holding a significant territorial advantage and, by consequence, they assumed a 2-0 lead until late in the first period. However, this Hacker team was not to be denied, as they came back with two unanswered tallies of their own. The stage was set for an exciting second period.

Eris Salvatori, the big Drop of all Gum Drops, responded to the challenge by unleashing a drive the Hacker goaltender is still waiting to see. Thus

inspired by teammate Salvatori's effort, sultry veteran Frank Dunn increased the Gum Drop lead to two with a low rocket to the goalie's glove side.

All appeared hopeless and dark to the seemingly tired Hackers, as their money grubbing foes were putting the pressure on. Trevor Campbell reversed this trend with several key checks and before you knew it, the Gum Drop lead was halved to one.

The game progressed rather physically, eventually escalating into a full-scale war. It was obvious that neither team would accept defeat. Credit is due to the superb refereeing, which kept the game well in control. The men in stripes awarded several penalties in the waning moments, all of which were justified.

With both teams one man short, the close checking game

broke down, and the offences were flying. Goaltenders for the two squads were forced to make several miraculous saves to keep the game close.

However, the Drops were not to be denied victory, as the Salvatori-Dunn combo struck again. Salvatori completed his hat trick for the evening when he was set up beautifully by Dunn. The final score was 5-3, and the Gum Drops once again sported the crown of victory. The Floorhockey Championship was once again theirs.

POST MORTEM: Other goal scorers were Barry Dobson for the Gum Drops, and for the Hackers, John Lo Schatla, Ken Major, and Mike Bernardi... This marks the second consecutive year that management has defeated engineering for the floorhockey championship...

Amateurs ahead

by Sherwin Wong

The confrontation between the Arawaks and Amateur soccer clubs was hailed as the most crucial and most important game of the season, according to several soccer experts. Both teams had identical records of four wins and no losses. It was an opportunity for soccer enthusiasts to see which team was better.

Their hopes for an action-packed soccer game involving skill and finesse were short-lived. The match was overshadowed by roughhouse tactics on both sides. At times, the players forgot they were soccer players and decided they were rambunctious hockey warriors. The Amateurs won convincingly by a score of 3-1.

The fierce battle erupted almost as soon as referee Frank Grosveld had blown the whistle to signal the start of play. Example: Amateurs' full-back Rob Macdonald zoomed in behind Arawaks' star scorer, Zeph Henry, and tackled him with such force that Henry fell in one-tenth of a second. It was as if Macdonald was trying to give Henry a little message that he would not forget. Henry got the message, all right. And so did the rest of the Arawaks, for that matter.

Close watch

The Amateurs' strategy was to contain the strong, high-powered offensive machine of the Arawaks. The Amateurs, to a man, kept a close watch on the opposing forwards and choked them until they had very little room to operate.

The Amateurs' first goal was an outright gift. The Arawak fullback was given the ball but failed to kick the ball upfield. Instead, the ball rolled past the defender all the way to Carlos Rio who moved in and scored on a low crisp shot to the right of Arawak goaltender Zeno Charles-Marcel.

The Amateurs tallied a second time on a pretty passing

play involving Jan Turek, Rio, and Ron Bleday. The play started as Turek threw the ball to Rio on the other side of the field. From there, Rio passed to Bleday who was left uncovered in front of the net. With one flick of his leg, Bleday scored to give him team a two-goal advantage.

Minutes later, Zeph Henry scored for the Arawaks and they trailed by just one slim goal.

Second half

In the second half, Macdonald helped renew acquaintances between an Arawak rear-end with the cold Currie Gym floor. This prompted referee-in-chief Saul Shuster to grimace and shudder. "There's two bad things," said Shuster, who was lighting a cigarette. "First, it's smoking and secondly, it's having to play against Rob Macdonald."

Turek scored the insurance goal for the Amateurs as he connected on a long shot from the half-way line. Charles-Marcel tried in vain to catch the ball but it flew by him into the net. The Arawaks' defeat was signed, sealed, and delivered.

Arawak captain Wilbert Warner saw why his team lost. "They are a physical team and it was their hustle that won the game for them," he said. Warner added the fact that the close checking by the Amateurs stifled their offensive strategy and maneuvering.

"We didn't have too much room to operate because they were right with us. We couldn't slow the game down to our advantage. We couldn't pass short."

Said Rob Macdonald, who was sporting a cut on his right knee, "You don't play soccer with words but you go out there and just play. The Arawaks are still a good team." Macdonald was referring to the letter written by Warner accusing the Amateurs of being just that—Amateurs. Warner must be having different thoughts now. Next week—the playoffs.

McGill Scuba diving club still breathing

by Alasdair Burton

SCUBA diving devotees at McGill will be relieved to hear that the McGill University Sub-Aqua Club (MUSAC) is still in existence, and indeed beginning its Spring growth in preparation for the summer's Open Water diving.

After last semester's small start, there have been regular weekly films on Thursdays earlier in the term; also a group

of seventeen went to Ottawa to visit the Archaeological and Conservation Sections of the National Parks Department, where they saw a film on some Marine Excavations carried out at Restigouche, examined some of the artifacts, and were shown around the areas where these are being preserved and readied for exhibition in museums close to the sites where they were found. On the

way back, several members took the opportunity to equip themselves in anticipation of a summer's diving. The club acquired a hip weight-mould.

On the 1st of March, M. Pierre Descelles came to give a talk with slides on the subject of ice-diving. Over twenty listened with evident interest as M. Descelles spoke of the reasons for ice-diving; of the requirements, as "Fitness—

you must keep in shape, say in a pool; I'll say 'Once a week,' " such specialized equipment as a chain saw, sand, and sacking; and in general on the planning for and running of an ice-dive.

He went into the details of the choosing of the site; gave the method of cutting the hole through which to dive, with suggested sizes; explained the logistics of the dive itself; listed

the standard rope signals for use between diver and tender who remains at the edge of the hole; and finished by advising on some Do's and Don'ts, followed by a period for questions. As examples of a Do and a Don't:—Do fill in the ice hole after the dive and mark it, unless you wish to come back to get a skidoo out a few days later; Don't tie your safety

continued on page 7

today

Women's Union:

The continuation of the class giving instruction on how to operate a press continues Sat. in rm. 457 Women's Union from 9 am until 12 noon. For info, call 392-8920.

South Asia Students Assoc.: Election meeting, 5-8 pm Union 327.

Graduate Photos:

The deadline for having your picture taken for Old McGill '76 is April 15. Photos may only be taken at Van Dyck and Meyers Studio, 1121 St. Catherine St. W. Information available at the Union Box Office or at the photographer.

Old McGill Yearbook:

Now on sale at the Union Box Office. \$7.50 each. Further info available at the Union.

Malaysian-Singapore Students' Association:

General Meeting in the Union cafeteria. Buffet at 6. All members urged to attend. Please bring the all-important membership card. Election follows buffet. Nomination date extended to today 4 pm. Please

leave nomination form in MSSA mailbox in the ISA or contact Harn, Chief Returning Officer at 845-2733.

MOC skis St. Sauveur:

Tickets on sale today for the MOC ski trip this Sunday to Mont St. Sauveur, at Union Box Office. Price: \$11.00 MOC members, \$12.00 non-members. For info call Chris 849-0671.

Music Faculty concerts:

Octavio Lafourcade & Brian Townsend, guitars; Rolf Bertch, piano. Works by Lauffensteiner, Scheidler, La-salla, Brouwer, Beethoven. Strathcona Mus. Bldg. C-310, 7:30 pm. Free adm.

Avril Cici, pianist. Works by Bach-Liszt, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Schumann. Pollack Hall, 8:30 pm. Free.

Gay McGill:

The Gay McGill office and library, B41, is open today 2-5 pm. Feel free to drop by or phone (392-8917) during the above hours.

Attention Drama Students:

A task force has been formed by the Programme Committee of the English Department to review the Drama Programme. All interested students are invited to submit suggestions,

briefs and proposals in writing concerning the programme. These should be sent to the Director of the Drama Programme, Professor Anderson, Rm. 155, Arts Building. For further information call 392-4483.

McGill Chinese Students' Society Choral Group:

Normal practice, 8 pm Strathcona Music Bldg. (Sherbrooke and University), Rm C412. All Choir Members must attend. Refreshments. Please return the song books distributed earlier. Mao Tse Tung Thought Study Group:

Meeting Union Room 307 7:30. India Students Association Meeting:

India Students' Association is having its bi-weekly informal meeting today in Room 327 Students Union Building, between 5:30 and 8 pm. All welcome.

Greenpeace:

McGill Greenpeace presents an evening of traditional whaling songs and sea chanteys at SGWU Campus, Concordia University. Saturday March 6th at 8 pm on the 6th floor. Tickets are available in advance for \$2.50 at "A Whale of a Show" on the second floor Mezzanine, and at the door.

around campus

ESA

The McGill Economic Student Association (ESA) is publishing an undergraduate economics journal. The purpose of the journal is to provide a forum for students and faculty, from all disciplines, to express their views on the many aspects of economically-oriented topics. Submission of the articles is open to the entire McGill community.

Topics dealt with in the ESA journal will range across the wide field of economics, from studies in current economic theory and technique and the

economic history of various countries and epochs, to discussions of current economic policies and issues throughout the world. Reports on lectures and debates currently at McGill and elsewhere will also be critically reported. It is hoped that many of the articles will come from student papers that deal with the many different aspects of economics.

Detailed papers that have been previously written must be condensed so that the article is no longer than approximately 2,000 words. If anyone is interested in submitting an article for the journal it must be completed by Wednesday March 17. The journal can, hopefully, provide us with a greater understanding and interest in the field of economics. If you have any questions or are interested in working on the journal, feel free to attend

any journal meetings (each Wednesday, at 5 pm in the Redpath Drop-In Centre), or call Ed Mier, 288-2815.

Articles should be submitted to Ed Mier. If you cannot reach him, please leave your article in room 433, fourth floor Economics office, Leacock. Include your full name, standing at McGill (faculty, year), and phone number.

ESA Journal Committee.

Scuba ...

continued from page 6

line to a skidoo, as its owner may decide to go for coffee, and haul you out of the water!

There is an Ice-dive being planned for the 14th of March (Sunday); at present, a few places are free (ie. available, it will cost about \$8). Furthermore, later on in March an Advanced Diving Seminar will be held including approx. 3 hours in the pool and possibly the same of lecture-room time (cost again about \$8).

Between now and the end of term, MUSAC has the use of the Currie Gym pool on Mondays from 8:30 to 9:30 pm. These sessions will be used for Octopush (remember, in the Xmas issue?) for part of the time and other activities for the remainder. Details will be given in the Daily preceding the session. During the hour before next Monday's time, there will be a talk or discussion or

teach-in relevant to the Ice-dive. It is hoped to be able to hold equivalent discussions on the other Mondays, perhaps on Seamanship relevant to SCUBA.

Future activities in the pipeline include (apart from the obvious and very important Open-Water dives) a weights-making session, a wet-suit and regulator-maintaining session, and a very important General Meeting (would you believe, to elect an Executive?), attendance at which is hereby requested though the date has yet to be arranged.

If you are a SCUBA diver at McGill, going to be in the Montreal area over the summer, and are interested in doing some diving, or even if you only want some more information about MUSAC, contact Alasdair at 288-9595 or Gordon at 336-6506 or leave a message in the MUSAC pigeon-hole in the Intramural Office of Currie Gym.

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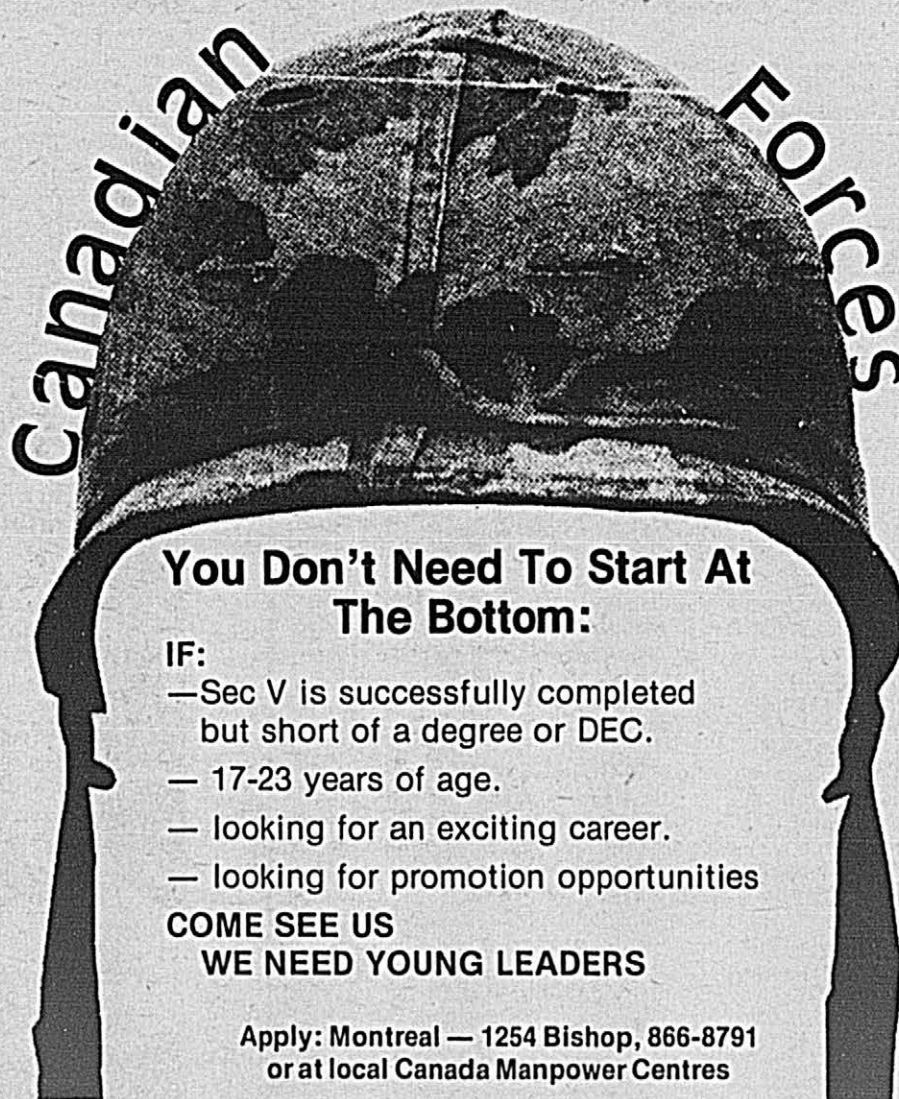
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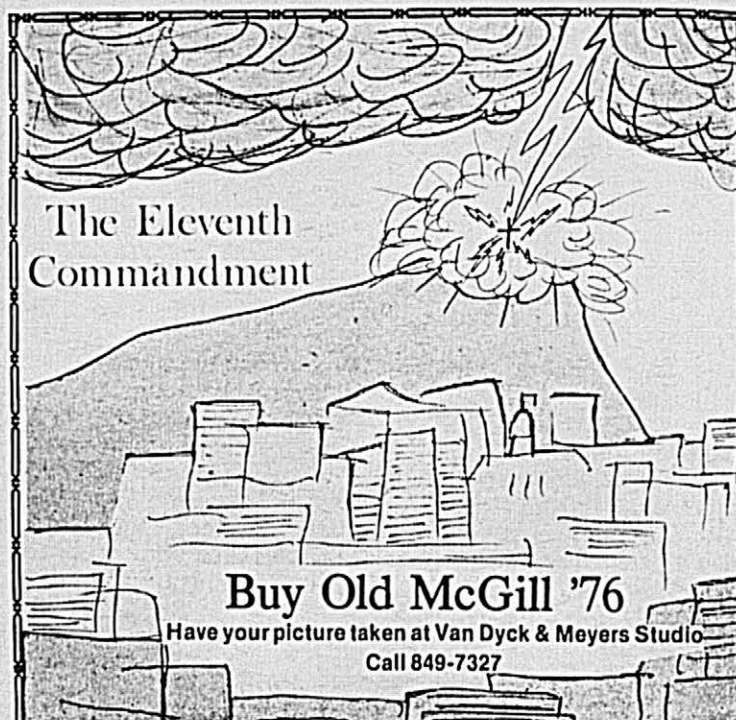
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McGILL BIOLOGY STUDENTS UNION ELECTIONS MARCH 19, 1976

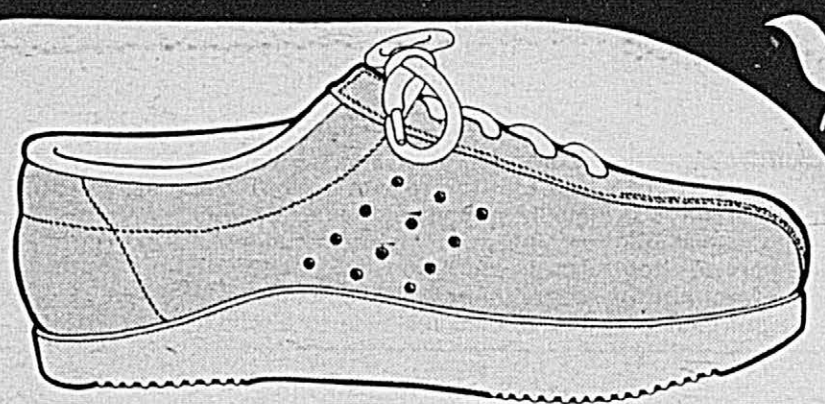
Nominations are hereby called for the following positions on the MBSU executive for the term May 20, 1976 to May 19, 1977:

President
Vice President-Treasurer
4 executive member positions

Nominations for President & Vice President must be signed by 50 members of the M.B.S.U. Nominations for the 4 executive member positions must be signed by 25 members of the M.B.S.U. Members of the M.B.S.U. are those students registered in programs of one of the following departments: Anatomy, Biochemistry, Biology, Microbiology & Immunology, or Physiology.

All nominations must be countersigned by the candidate who must include his or her phone number. As well, all members signing nomination papers are required to list their department and year beside their signature. Nominations must contain only the following words: "We, the undersigned members of the McGill Biology Students Union nominate _____ for the position of _____." Candidates must submit nominations to the M.B.S.U. office, Room W24 of the Stewart Biology Building by 5 pm., Friday, March 12th, 1976. Candidates may withdraw from the election no later than 3 days in advance of the election date.

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